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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON.

ANNUAL HEALTH and SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

For the Year, 1934

BY

H. L. BARKER,

M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital, Superintendent of Maternity Home, and School Medical Officer.

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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON.

HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor E. A. HESKETT)
Alderman J. WOOLLEY (*Chairman*).
,, H. MOSS.
,, W. SHAKSPEARE.
,, S. SHAW.
W. SMITH.
Councillor ADAMS.
,, D. BARTON.
,, H. E. BEARDSLEY.
,, G. H. BROUGHTON.
,, J. HENSHAW.
,, A. HICKINBOTHAM.
,, J. HOULT.
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,, Mrs. J. B. D. McINTYRE
,, L. MIDGLEY.
,, J. OFIELD.
,, J. RICHARDSON.
,, J. E. SMITH.
Mrs. BALL.
,, COPLEY.
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,, JONES.
,, MOSS.
,, SQUIRES.
,, THORNHILL.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor E. A. HESKETT.
Alderman H. MOSS.
,, S. SHAW.
,, J. WOOLLEY.
Councillor G. H. BROUGHTON.
,, J. HENSHAW.
Councillor A. HICKINBOTHAM.
,, J. HOULT.
,, Mrs. J. B. D. McINTYRE.
,, J. A. MACDONALD (*Chairman*).

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF (1934).

Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital:
H. L. BARKER, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.—(1).

Obstetric Physician to the Maternity Home and Medical Officer to Central Welfare Centre:
PATRICK HUGHES, M.B., B.S.—(1) (2).

Physician to Ante-Natal Clinic:
MARGARET GLEN BOTT, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(1) (2).

Tuberculosis Officer (appointed by Derbyshire County Council):
C. KINGSTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Orthopædic Surgeon:
G. A. Q. LENNANE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.—(1) (2).

Obstetric Consultant:
C. D. LOCHRANE, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed.—(1) (2).

Senior Sanitary Inspector:
JOSEPH B. DURO, C.R.S.I. (1). Resigned, 10th January, 1934.
C. E. ADCOCK, Cert. S.I.B. (1). Appointed 1st April, 1934.

Sanitary Inspector:
W. NORRIS, Cert. S.I.B. (1). Appointed 25th June, 1934.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

	Resigned.	*Appointed.*
Miss M. E. SHERLOCK, C.M.B., New H.V. Cert. (1).		
Miss H. BLAIR, C.M.B. (1).	—	—
Miss L. OTTEWELL, C.M.B. (1).	—	—
Miss M. GARDINER, C.M.B. (1).	Aug. 21, 1934.	—
Miss A. R. McWHINNEY, C.M.B. (1).	—	Nov. 1, 1934.

Matron, Isolation Hospital:
Miss A. M. JOHNSTON. Resigned Sept. 25, 1934.
Miss F. M. PERRY. Appointed Sept. 25, 1934.

Matron, Maternity Home:
Miss L. WELLS, C.M.B.

Tuberculosis Nurse (appointed by Derbyshire County Council):
Miss E. WEBSTER, C.M.B.

Clerks:
Miss L. TRUEMAN.
Miss H. CLARKE.
Mr. J. NICHOLLS. Appointed June 6, 1934.

(1) = *Exchequer Grants.*
(2) = *Part-time Officers.*

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing and Town Planning Committees of the Borough of Ilkeston.

Town Hall,

Ilkeston.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the general Health circumstances of the Borough of Ilkeston for the year 1934.

The arrangement of the Report follows the plan of recent years, and is in the form suggested by the Ministry of Health.

A large amount of valuable health work was carried out during the year. To housing matters especially a great deal of time had to be devoted. Sixteen Clearance Orders were made and all were confirmed after a Ministry enquiry. All the houses have now been demolished and the occupants re-housed. This was only a portion of the clearance programme, and much more remains to be done when building sites have been acquired. In connection with improving the health of the people a great deal of work of a broad-minded and large-scale order is called for, especially that of an educational nature. For this purpose more staff and more time is necessary.

I should like to express my regret at parting with the senior sanitary inspector, Mr. J. B. Duro, who retired at the end of January after serving this Borough as sanitary inspector for nearly thirty-two years. He was a conscientious officer and his work, which was of a very high order, did much to improve the health of the inhabitants.

In September, Miss A. M. Johnston, the Matron of the Isolation Hospital, retired after holding the position for more than thirty years. Her skill and devotion to her work was greatly appreciated by hundreds of patients.

I have to thank the members of the various Committees for their inspiring help and support.

To the staff of the Health Department my thanks are due for their loyal assistance and hard work.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. BARKER.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	2,861
Population :—	
Census, 1931	32,813
Estimated 1933	32,580
Estimated 1934	32,781
No. of Inhabited Houses (1931 Census)	7,336
No. of Inhabited Houses (1934) according to Rate Books	8,042
No. of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931 Census)	7,907
Rateable Value, 31st March, 1934	£118,519
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£467

Rates 13*s.* 0*d.* in the £ (1933-34).

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.	Total.	M.	F.	Birth Rate.
Legitimate	491	251	240	15.5
Illegitimate	17	12	5	
	508	263	245	

The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1934 was 14.8.

Still Births.	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	25	15	10
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	25	15	10

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still births) .. 46.9.

				Death Rate.	
Deaths.	Total.	M.	F.	Ilkeston.	Eng. & Wales.
	348	181	167	10.65	11.8

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis	1
Other Puerperal causes	2
Total	3
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	5.62

Infant Mortality.

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate births	52.95
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate births	117.64
Total per 1,000 live births	55.1
Rate for England and Wales	59

Specified Deaths.

Measles (all ages)	–
Whooping Cough (all ages)	–
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY

DURING THE YEAR 1934. (*Provisional figures*).

(*The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only*).

	Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.									Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.
England and Wales	14·8	0·62	11·8	0·00	0·00	0·09	0·02	0·05	0·10	0·14	0·54	5·5	59
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	14·7	0·66	11·8	0·00	0·00	0·12	0·02	0·06	0·11	0·12	0·47	7·4	63
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15·0	0·67	11·3	0·00	0·00	0·07	0·02	0·04	0·09	0·14	0·42	3·6	53
London	13·2	0·50	11·9	0·00	0·00	0·20	0·02	0·07	0·11	0·12	0·56	12·6	67
ILKESTON	**15·5**	**0·76**	**10·6**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**0·02**	**0·21**	**0·55**	**1·97**	**55·1**

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :

	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
per 1,000 Live Births ..	2·03	2·57	4·60
,, ,, Total Births ..	1·95	2·46	4·41

Below is given a table which analyses the causes of the 348 deaths, and the ages at which they occurred:—

Causes of Death.	Sex	All ages.	0–1	1–2	2–5	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65–75	75up
All Causes	M.	181	12	1	3	5	12	20	53	43	32
	F.	167	16	–	1	4	7	20	52	27	40
1. Enteric Fever	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Measles	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Whooping Cough	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Diphtheria	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
6. Influenza	M.	6	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	1	–
	F.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ..	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	M.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	F.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	M.	9	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	–	–
	F.	9	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	–	–
10. Other Tuberculosis Diseases	M.	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	F.	3	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
11. Syphilis	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12. General Paralysis and Tabes.	M.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13. Cancer, Malignant Diseases	M.	23	–	–	–	–	–	4	12	5	2
	F.	19	–	–	–	–	1	2	12	4	–
14. Diabetes	M.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	F.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	M.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	2
	F.	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	5
16. Heart Disease	M.	32	–	–	–	1	2	2	9	11	7
	F.	24	–	–	–	–	1	2	7	4	10
17. Aneurism	M.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	M.	12	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	5	3
	F.	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	5
19. Bronchitis..	M.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3
	F.	9	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	M.	9	–	1	1	1	–	1	4	1	–
	F.	7	2	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M.	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22. Peptic Ulcer	M.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24. Appendicitis	M.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	M.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	F.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M.	8	2	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	2
	F.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–

(Continued over).

(Table continued).

Causes of Death.	Sex	ALL AGES.	0–1	1–2	2–5	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65–75	75 up
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M.	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2
	F.	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	2	–
29. Puerperal Sepsis	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
30. Other Puerperal Causes	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
31. Cong. Debility and Malformation, Prem. Birth	M.	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32. Senility	M.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6
	F.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	12
33. Suicide	M.	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–
	F.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
34. Other Deaths from Violence	M.	9	–	–	–	1	3	1	1	2	1
	F.	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
35. Other Defined Diseases	M.	13	–	–	–	–	1	2	6	1	3
	F.	13	–	–	1	1	1	1	5	1	3
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Notes on Vital Statistics.

According to the estimate of the Registrar General the population showed an increase of 201 persons, and a proportion of this increase is accounted for by the extension of the Borough. A more important figure to consider is that representing the natural increase of the population, and is given by the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths. In 1934 there were 508 live births and 348 deaths, so that the natural increase was 160. During 1933 the natural increase was 110. Although there were 3 fewer births in 1934 there were also 53 fewer deaths. The lowered mortality was chiefly due to the absence of any epidemic of either influenza or measles. As a consequence the deaths from respiratory diseases were less than half the number that occurred in 1933. While the birth rate remained at about the same figure, namely 15.5, the death rate fell from 12.3 to 10.65.

The infant mortality rate showed a remarkable drop from 78.27 to 55.1. This last figure of 55.1 deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births is the lowest rate ever recorded in this town. The number of maternal deaths from puerperal causes was only 3, but this was sufficient to raise the maternal mortality rate from 1.85 to 5.62. Diseases of the heart and circulation accounted for the greatest number of deaths, namely 84, cancer and malignant disease came second with 42 deaths, while diseases of the respiratory system were third with 35 deaths.

Deaths from Violence.

The same number of deaths from suicide occurred as in the previous year, namely 5. Four of these were males and all of them died by coal gas poisoning. The one female died by drowning. There were 13 deaths from violence apart from suicide. Pit accidents accounted for 3, and another 3 were due to falls sustained by aged people. There were only 2 due to motor vehicle accidents ; of these one was a pedestrian and the other the rider of a motor cycle.

NON-SUICIDAL DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Industrial (pit accidents)	3
Motor Vehicles	2
Pedal Cycle	1
Drowning (accidental)	2
Falls	3
Asphyxia	1
Burns	1

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.

(1) FEVER.—The Corporation Isolation Hospital is situated at Little Hallam on an excellent site with an open aspect. On a basis of 144 square feet per bed it has accommodation for 10 beds, though there are actually 18 beds. Persons resident outside the area have been admitted when request has been made. The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Superintendent, and the nursing staff comprises a matron, sister and two nurses.

(2) SMALL POX.—There is no separate Small Pox Hospital. Cases of Small Pox are treated in the Isolation Hospital if there are no cases of other infectious disease.

(3) MATERNITY HOME.—The Municipal Maternity Home is situated in Park Avenue and contains 9 beds for maternity cases. During 1934 the number of patients was 142. The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Superintendent. The Obstetric Physician is Dr. P. Hughes, and his services are available for any patient who needs medical assistance. Any practitioner, however, may attend his own patient by mutual arrangement. The nursing staff consists of a matron, sister and two trained nurses.

The above hospitals are under the management of the Public Health Committee of the Council.

Hospitals provided by the County Council.

(4) Tuberculosis.—The Sanatorium at Penmore is for the treatment of advanced female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Advanced male cases are accommodated at the Whitworth Hospital. Other pulmonary cases are treated at the Walton Sanatorium.

Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are treated at the Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital.

(5) Orthopaedic.—Orthopaedic cases from this area are treated at the Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital. This arrangement is part of the approved orthopaedic scheme of this Authority.

(6) Basford Institution.—This former Poor Law Hospital is used by persons resident in this area. It is administered by the County Public Assistance Committee. Accommodation is available for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

Other Hospitals.

(7) The Derbyshire Hospital for Women.—This authority has an arrangement for the admission of cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia to the above hospital, which is situated in Derby.

(8) Ilkeston Hospital.—This is a small voluntary general hospital situated in Heanor Road, consisting of 60 beds, of which 14 beds are for children. It has departments for X-ray, ultra-violet light, massage and dental treatment. It is managed by a Board of Governors, and the Honorary Medical Staff consists of three visiting surgeons and three visiting physicians and a dental surgeon. There is also a consulting physician, a consulting surgeon, and a radiologist.

(9) Other Hospitals which are used by residents of this area are:

Nottingham General Hospital.
Nottingham Children's Hospital.
Nottingham Hospital for Women.
Nottingham Throat, Ear and Nose Hospital.
Nottingham Eye Infirmary.
Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.
Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children.

CLINICS AND TREATMENTS CENTRES.

	Situation.	Medical Officer in Attendance.	When Held.	Accommodation.	Provided by
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	(1) Albert Street	Dr. Hughes	Tuesdays, 2—4 p.m.	3 rooms	Ilkeston Corporation.
	(2) Wesley Street	M.O.H.	Thursdays, 2—4 p.m.	3 rooms	do.
Ante-natal Clinic	Albert Street	Dr. Glen Bott	First three Mondays in month 2—5 p.m.	3 rooms	do.
School Clinic	Albert Street	M.O.H.	Daily, 10—12. M.O.H. attends Tuesdays and Thursdays.	3 rooms	do.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Albert Street	Dr. Lennnane	Wednesdays, 2—4 p.m.	2 rooms	do.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Albert Street	Dr. Kingston	Wednesdays, a.m. and p.m.	3 rooms	Derbyshire C.C.
V.D. Treatment Centres	(1) 35 North Church St., Nottingham.	———	———	———	Nottingham C.B.C.
	(2) Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby.	———	———	———	Derby C.C. and C.B.C. jointly.

Maternity Home.—This Home supplies an essential need and has continued to do excellent work. The number of patients treated was 142. Overcrowding has been prevented during the year by the limitation of booking. The accommodation both for patients and staff is far from satisfactory. A new building planned on modern hospital lines is needed for continuing the fundamentally important work which is carried out in this Home.

Isolation Hospital.—This hospital is admitted to be deficient in accommodation. Although for a number of years it has proved capable of dealing with the incidence of infectious disease in an average year, yet during an epidemic period it would be difficult to cope with a variety of cases of different sexes. In accordance with Section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the County Council has propounded a scheme to close this hospital and to accommodate the cases of infectious disease from this Borough in the hospital belonging to the Shardlow Rural District situated at Draycott which is eight miles away and difficult of access. Such a scheme is likely to have a disastrous effect on the proper control over infectious disease within the Borough. This authority, on the other hand, has expressed its willingness to build a new Isolation Hospital and plans have actually been prepared with that object, and it is to be sincerely hoped that sanction will be forthcoming to anable the hospital to be provided within the Borough.

Ambulance Facilities.

(*a*) For Infectious Cases.—This Authority possesses a Morris Commercial Fever Ambulance capable of carrying two lying patients, and two or three sitting patients. It is fitted with a zinc-lined compartment for the transport of infected bedding. This ambulance was acquired in 1930.

(*b*) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—A Ford Ambulance owned by the Derbyshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society is kept at the Corporation garage and is readily available when needed.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Particulars with regard to the various clinics are shown in tabular form. There is no day nursery and no artificial light clinic belonging to this Authority.

Nursing in the Home.

(*a*) GENERAL.—Two Nursing Associations exist in the Borough, viz., the Ilkeston and the Cotmanhay Nursing Associations. The funds to support these are raised by voluntary contributions and by payments from patients. The nurses work under the directions of the local practitioners.

(*b*) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The same two Associations undertake the nursing of infectious diseases such as measles and pneumonia. The Corporation subsidises the Associations to the extent of £20 a year, and in return the nurses undertake the nursing of cases referred to them by the local authority.

Midwives.

There were 11 midwives practising in the area during the year, of which 9 were certificated and 2 were *bona-fide* midwives practising previous to 1903. Midwives are neither employed nor subsidised by the Corporation for work in the district.

Registration of Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are no registered Homes in the Borough. During the year no applications were received for the registration of any Home.

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination and analysis of clinical material, water, milk and food stuffs is usually performed at the bacteriological and chemical laboratories belonging to the County of Derby.

Legislation in force.

(1) General Adoptive Acts in force :—

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts II. to V. inclusive ; adopted 1890.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ; adopted 1902.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II., V., VI. ; III., Secs. 34 to 50 inclusive ; IV., Secs. 52 to 66 inclusive, and Sec. 68 ; X., Secs. 92, 93 and 95 ; adopted December, 1911.

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II. to V. inclusive ; adopted March 1st, 1926.

(2) By laws relating to Public Health in force :—

Slaughter Houses, 1893 ; Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops, 1907.

Tents, Vans and Sheds, 1914. Common Lodging Houses, 1914.

New Streets and Buildings, 1926.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Extension of Borough.—On the 1st April the boundaries of the Borough were extended so as to include two added areas, namely (1) a portion of the parish of Shipley, which was added to the North Ward, and (2) a portion of the parish of Kirk Hallam which was added to the South Ward. The total areas amount to 335 acres.

The Shipley added area consists of a strip of partly built-up land bordering the west side of Heanor Road. Its area is 89 acres, and when taken over it contained 61 houses and one elementary school. There is a small sewage disposal works, which does not take the sewage from all the houses owing to the absence of sewers in the Heanor Road throughout the area. There were 41 water closets, 20 pail closets, 51 ashbins, and 14 ashpits. Water is supplied from the Ilkeston piped water supply. A further extension of the sewers is necessary in this area.

The Kirk Hallam added area consists of 246 acres, and comprises the built-up village and a portion of the main Spondon Road which runs along a ridge as well as some agricultural land which slopes down on either side of the ridge. When taken over the area contained 38 houses, 1 church, and 1 school, and included several farms. There were 28 water closets, 10 pail closets, 8 privies, and 38 ashbins There is an entire absence of proper sewers, and consequently the area will require sewering at an early date. The water is supplied from the Ilkeston piped water supply.

Water.—The water supply of the Borough has been fully described in former Reports. Water supply extensions of 3-inch mains have been laid down during the year in the following streets : Kingston Avenue, Hexham Avenue, Norman Crescent, Shipley Common Lane, West End Crescent, Streets on the South Ilkeston Building Estate, Albany Street Building Estate, and the 3-inch main supplying Kirk Hallam has been taken over.

The Shipley reservoir is still out of commission owing to the extensive fracture in its walls caused by subsidence due to mining operations. The only reservoir in use is the new Marlpool reservoir which holds two million gallons. Even this new reservoir is threatened with possible damage by mining operations, and steps will have to be taken to efficiently and unmistakably safeguard this reservoir against any possible damage.

The quantity of the water supply is a very satisfactory feature. Although the summer of 1934 was very dry and a condition of drought occurred in many parts of the country, yet there was no shortage of water within the Borough, and no restriction had to be even considered.

The quality of the water has remained satisfactory. Samples of water are frequently examined both chemically and bacteriologically. The results of a recent analysis are appended.

Analysis of Ilkeston Water.

Chemical Examination.	*Parts per* 100,000.
Total solids	22.3
Free and Soline Ammonia	0.003
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.001
Nitrites	absent.
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.04
Chlorine	2.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.005
Hardness, Temporary	2.9
Hardness, Permanent	7.9
Hardness, Total	10.8

"The water is of excellent appearance—bright and clear."

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of bacteria per c.c. in Gelatin after 72 hours incubation at 20° C... ..	2
Number of bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after 24 hours incubation at 37° C. ..	1
Bacillus Coli	absent in 100 c.c.

Water Consumption.—A table is given showing the consumption of water supplied by this Authority during the last three years.

Water Consumption for Years ending :—	March, 1933.	March, 1934.	March, 1935.
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF BOROUGH.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Consumption for all purposes	351,239,000	363,334,000	372,869,000
Average Daily Consumption	962,298	995,435	1,021,558
Total Domestic Consumption	259,859,000	269,620,000	278,433,000
Total Trade Consumption	91,380,000	93,714,000	94,436,000
Consumption per head per day : Domestic	21.15	22·07	23·07
,, ,, ,, Trade	7·44	7·68	7·83
Total	28·59	29·75	30·90
Estimated population (inside and outside Boro')	33,660	33,470	33,015
INSIDE BOROUGH.			
Total Consumption for Domestic	257,080,000	267,641,000	278,307,000
,, ,, ,, Trade	57,800,000	48,571,000	47,882,000
Consumption per head per day : Domestic	21·21	22·08	23·01
,, ,, ,, Trade	4·77	4·01	3·97
Total	25·98	26·09	26·98
Estimated Population of Borough	33,200	33,200	33,000
Estimated Consumption outside Borough for Domestic Purposes	2,779,000	1,979,000	126,000
Measured Supply outside Borough	33,580,000	45,143,000	46,554,000

Sewage Disposal.—The Shipley Sewage Disposal Works and sewers leading thereto were taken over on the 1st April from the Basford Rural District Council.

At the Corporation Sewage Works an experimental scheme for sludge digestion was completed. These newly conditioned and extended works have given a satisfactory effluent.

Drainage and Sewerage.—During the year two sections of 9-inch and 12-inch main sewer have been laid to drain a length of Heanor Road from a point near Shipley Common Lane to just beyond the Brick and Tile Inn.

Rivers and Streams.—The work of supervising the condition of the rivers and streams in this district is carried out by the Trent Fishery Board and the County Councils concerned. The effluent from the Corporation Sewage Works is quite satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation.—Owing to the extension of the Borough the number of privy middens had increased from 5 to 13 and the number of pail closets from 166 to 188 at the end of the year. The number of pail closets converted to water carriage system was two. No privy middens were converted. Further particulars are given in a table at the end of this Report.

Public Cleansing.—No alteration of the existing method was made. Refuse removal is carried out by a contractor. Dry house refuse is collected in covered lorries, and is all disposed of by the process of controlled tipping. This method is perfectly satisfactory when properly supervised, and much derelict land within the borough has been reclaimed for useful purposes. Sufficient land for tipping is available. The contents of privies and earth closets are collected in covered iron filth carts by the contractor and disposed of by burying in trenches. Cesspools are emptied by private arrangement. Full particulars are given in the table at the end of this Report.

A "Dennis" Gulley Emptier and Street Watering Machine was purchased and put into commission during the year. This machine has a cylindrical tank of 600 gallons capacity divided into two compartments, one of 350 gallons for sludge and the other of 250 gallons for clean water for flushing purposes. Provision is made for using the machine for channel and sewer flushing and for street watering. The extra lengths of roads in the added areas which need to be scavenged are County roads, 1.3 miles, and District roads, 1 mile.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—Details are given in tabular form in the table headed Sanitary Inspection of the District.

Smoke Abatement.—During the year smoke observations of several premises were taken from time to time, and nuisances were remedied after serving informal notices.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.—A list of these and the work done in connection therewith is given in the tabular report on the Sanitary Inspection of the District under the headings of Offensive Trades, Common Lodging Houses, Petroleum Act, Canal Boats, Bakehouses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops and Slaughter Houses.

Schools.—As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer it is possible for effective steps to be taken to safeguard the health of the scholars. This subject is dealt with in the School Medical Report which follows this Report.

Health Education.—The Annual Health Week was held in October and the programme was chiefly confined to the schools. A description of the activities is given in the School Report which follows this Health Report.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(*a*) Total including numbers given separately under (*b*)	284
(1) By the Local Authority	18
(2) By other Local Authorities	*Nil*
(3) By other bodies or persons	266
(*b*) With state assistance under the Housing Act :—	
(1) By the Local Authority :—	
(*a*) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act, 1925	*Nil*
(*b*) For other purposes	*Nil*
(2) By other bodies or persons	*Nil*
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year 1934..	584

HOUSE INSPECTION.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year 1934.

(1) (*a*) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..	265
(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,058

(2) (*a*) Number of dwelling-houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 125

(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 486

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation 8

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation .. 125

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 94

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year 1934.

(*a*) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs 25

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—

(*a*) By Owners 28

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of Owners *Nil*

(*b*) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied *Nil*

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(*a*) By Owners *Nil*

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of Owners *Nil*

(*c*) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 7

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 10

(*d*) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.. 1

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.. *Nil*

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Number of Clearance Areas made	16
Number of Clearance Orders confirmed by Ministry of Health	16
Number of houses in above Areas	77
Number of above houses demolished to end of year ..	6
Number of families displaced from demolished houses to end of year	18

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Clearance and Demolition.—The year was a strenuous one as regards the work carried out under the provisions of the Housing Acts. Sixteen clearance orders were made involving the demolition of 77 houses and the displacement of 289 persons. All the orders were confirmed without varying the number of houses. For the purpose of re-housing the occupants to be displaced from the clearance areas, building operations were begun on a pleasantly situated housing site on the east side of the Nottingham Road, the number of houses to be erected being 66. By the end of the year 18 families had been re-housed on the new site, and 6 houses in the clearance areas had been demolished.

Individual demolition orders were made with respect to 7 houses, and 10 houses which were the subjects of individual demolition orders were actually demolished.

Fumigation.—The Council decided to make an attempt to prevent their houses becoming infested with the bed-bug, and it was therefore decreed that the furniture and belongings of every family to whom a council house had been allotted should be submitted to a process of fumigation by hydrogen cyanide gas. This rule applies to all incoming tenants whether coming from a house included in a clearance area or subject to a demolition order or not. The process of fumigation is carried out under a contract with a private firm, and stringent steps are taken to avoid any risk of danger to the occupants of the house. All mattresses and bedding are not allowed to be submitted to fumigation, but are subjected to steam disinfection in the disinfector at the Isolation Hospital. It is possible by this means to collect the furniture and bedding to fumigate or steam disinfect it and to return it to the new house in the course of one day. A charge of £1 is payable by the tenant towards the cost of both removal and fumigation. Several Houses were also fumigated during the year.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—In this area there are 13 registered cowkeepers who produce milk. 60 inspections have been made to cowsheds, and 7 informal notices were issued. A list of the contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order which were remedied is given in the tables at the end of this Report. There are 94 retail purveyors of milk and 49 inspections to premises were carried out. There are two Pasteurising establishments which are maintained in good order, while there are three dealers licensed to sell Pasteurised milk. One dealer is licensed to sell Certified Milk. In the course of the year 30 samples of milk were taken for the purpose of bacteriological examination. Of these 24 were satisfactory and 6 were unsatisfactory. Three samples contained tubercle bacilli, and the diseased animals were subsequently discovered and dealt with. Cartographic records are kept of the results of these bacteriological examinations

of the milk from each producer and distributor, and this enables a close watch to be kept on the various sources of milk supply. An improvement in the general quality of the milk has been noticed.

Meat and Other Foods.—There are 5 registered and 12 licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough. Their supervision involves a large amount of work for the inspection of the meat slaughtered within them is thoroughly carried out. For this purpose 2,047 visits of inspection were made by the sanitary inspectors, who also made 257 visits of inspection to butchers' shops, stalls and vehicles. Special attention is given to food sold in the open market. The number of bakehouses on the register is 24, and they were frequently inspected. To other food preparing premises 12 visits were made.

In connection with unsound meat four prosecutions were taken during the year, and all were successful, although it was necessary to take one case to the High Court. A list of unsound food surrendered during the year is given in the report of the sanitary inspectors' work. The large amount of bovine and pig meat showing tuberculous disease will be noticed, the total weight being 10,052 lbs. An interesting table giving the other diseases met with is also appended. It is very evident that the constant and diligent inspection of all the meat slaughtered in the 17 private slaughterhouses is most important, and for that reason a large amount of time is spent on this work.

The following table is given as in former years to indicate the proportion of cattle and pigs slaughtered in this area which showed signs of tuberculous affection.

Bovines.

Number of bovine animals slaughtered during the year	1,889
Number found to be affected with Tuberculosis (in lungs only, 84, in udder only, 6) ..	206
Percentage of animals affected with Tuberculosis	10.912%
Percentage of animals affected with Tuberculosis of the udder	0.393%

PIGS.

Number of pigs slaughtered during the year ..	1,768
Number found to be affected with Tuberculosis ..	134
Percentage of pigs affected with Tuberculosis ..	7.576%

Adulteration.—The various Acts in connection with Food and Drugs are administered by the County.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.—Work in connection with this is carried out in the chemical and bacteriological laboratories belonging to the County. No prosecutions were undertaken by this Authority.

Nutrition.—Dissemination with regard to knowledge in nutrition is for the most part carried out in the schools in connection with health instruction and in the science and cookery classes which are held. Similar information is imparted in the clinics and by the health visitors.

SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.—There was no serious epidemic during the year. Even influenza and measles were notably absent. There was a fair incidence of chicken pox of a mild type. The total number of notified cases of all notifiable diseases was 249, of which 117 were cases of chicken pox and 48 cases of tuberculosis. Apart from these two diseases the number was 84.

A stock of anti-toxin sera is maintained in the Health Department for the treatment of diphtheria, scarlet fever, puerperal fever, and cerebro-spinal fever, and is available gratis for the use of medical practitioners. The members of the staff in the Isolation Hospital are Schick-tested and are immunised against diphtheria if necessary. There is satisfactory co-ordination with the schools with regard to the occurrence of infectious disease and the exclusion of contacts.

The total number of pathological and bacteriological specimens which were sent from this area to the County Laboratory at Derby during the year was 133, and of these 100 were sent by practitioners and 33 by the Isolation Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases notified was 37, of which 25 were treated in hospital. All were mild cases.

Diphtheria.—There were 14 notifications and 13 cases were treated in the local hospital. One death occurred outside the Borough.

Enteric Fever.—No cases occurred.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—One case was notified and removed to hospital. This case ended fatally.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever.—One case of puerperal fever was notified and removed to hospital, and one case of puerperal pyrexia was notified.

Prevention of Blindness.—No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Cancer.—The number of deaths from cancer was 42, a decrease of 6 on the figure for last year. Facilities exist for obtaining skilled diagnosis and specialist treatment at the neighbouring large hospitals, and radium treatment can be obtained when necessary. The accompanying table shows the particular organs affected in the 42 fatal cases and the relation to age and sex.

CANCER MORTALITY TABLE, 1934.

Site affected, Sex and Age at Death.

Total Cases.	Site.	All Ages M	All Ages F	11–20 M	11–20 F	21–30 M	21–30 F	31–40 M	31–40 F	41–50 M	41–50 F	51–60 M	51–60 F	61–70 M	61–70 F	71–80 M	71–80 F
2	Oesophagus	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Stomach	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	4	–	1	–
1	Small Intestine ..	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Large Intestine ..	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
2	Rectum	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
2	Liver	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
1	Gall Bladder ..	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
2	Abdomen	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
1	Lung	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
1	Mediastinum ..	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	Kidney	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
1	Prostate	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3	Breast	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
4	Uterus	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
42	All Sites	23	19	–	1	1	–	1	2	4	4	4	6	11	5	2	1

Venereal Diseases. The following table gives an indication of the incidence of this group of diseases.

Number of New Cases of Venereal Diseases resident in Ilkeston treated during 1934.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Total.	
	Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Nottingham	–	2	11	1	11	3
Derby	–	1	3	–	3	1
Totals ..	–	3	14	1	14	4

Total number of new cases 18 persons.

Prevalence of and Control over Notifiable Diseases.

A table is given to show the prevalence of and control over notifiable diseases.

Disease.	No. Notified.	No. Removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ..	38	19	18
Tuberculosis, other forms ..	10	4	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	21	—	16
Scarlet Fever	37	25	—
Diphtheria	14	13	1
Erysipelas	8	—	—
Chicken-Pox	117	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

TABLE.

Cases.			Vision Un-impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital				
1	1	–	1	–	–	–

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1934.

Age Group.	Sex.	Pneumonia all forms.	Chicken-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
0— 1	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	F.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1— 2	M.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2— 3	M.	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
3— 4	M.	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
4— 5	M.	–	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
5—10	M.	3	37	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	29	16	5	–	–	–	–	–
10—15	M.	3	3	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
15—20	M.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
20—35	M.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	2	1	1	2	2	–	–	1	1
35—45	M.	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
	F.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
45—65	M.	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
65 upwards	M.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total all ages	M.	17	59	16	1	4	–	1	–	–
	F.	4	58	21	13	4	1	–	1	1
Grand Total		21	117	37	14	8	1	1	1	1

SECTION VII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 23 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, and of these 18 were due to the respiratory form. Of these, 4 cases were not notified.

The number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified was 38, and the number of non-respiratory cases, *i.e.*, disease of glands, bones and joints, was 10.

There was an increase in the total attendances at the tuberculosis dispensary from 746 to 777. The published tables show the result of the year's work.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action had to be taken under these Regulations during the year.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken under this section.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths from this cause are given in the following table.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
5	1	2	2	1	1	–	–	–
10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
15	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
20	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	–
25	5	4	1	–	1	1	–	–
35	5	1	–	2	3	2	–	1
45	3	2	–	–	2	3	–	–
55	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
65 and upwards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	20	18	5	5	9	9	2	3

RETURN OF NEW PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED ILKESTON DISPENSARY DURING 1934.

AGE.	Males	Females	Total Attendances	No. found Tuberculous	No. of Pulmonary Cases	No. of Non-pulmonary Cases	No. received Sanatorium Treatment	No. refused to go to Sanatorium	No. received other Treatment.	No. under observation	No. Died	No. Discharged.	No. Transferred	Total Sputa examined	Sputa found positive.	No. of Ex-Servicemen.
Over 15 years of age ..	28	19	201	29	26	3	21	3	3	–	3	17	–	79	17	2
Under 15 years of age ..	9	10	134	8	6	2	4	1	1	–	1	11	1	24	1	–

Non-pulmonary cases :—Cervical Glands 2, Spine 2, Abdomen 1.

RETURN OF OLD PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED ILKESTON DISPENSARY DURING 1934.

AGE.	Males	Females	Total Attendances	No. found Tuberculous	No. of Pulmonary Cases	No. of Non-pulmonary Cases	No. received Sanatorium Treatment	No. refused to go to Sanatorium	No. received other Treatment.	No. under observation	No. Died	No. Discharged.	No. Transferred	Total Sputa examined	Sputa found positive.	No. of Ex-Servicemen.
Over 15 years of age ..	44	43	255	87	71	16	12	3	8	–	10	3	–	64	26	7
Under 15 years of age ..	15	11	187	26	12	14	3	–	3	–	–	1	2	10	2	–

Non-pulmonary cases :—Cervical Glands 12, Lupus 2, Knee 3, Spine 7, Hip Joint 4, Ankle 1, Abdomen 1.

SECTION VIII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-Natal Care.—An Ante-Natal Clinic was held on the first three Mondays of each month, and was attended by the specialist medical officer, Dr. Margaret Glen Bott. The number of sessions held was 36, and the total attendances by patients was 657. The average number of patients who attended at each session was 18. The individual number of patients who attended during the year was 201, and the number of new cases was 177. All the above statistics show a considerable increase on the previous year, and this is a sure indication that the valuable work performed by the clinic is highly appreciated. Six women were admitted to the Nottingham Women's Hospital for Caesarean operation, and all of these had live babies. Nine other cases exhibiting various complications were sent into hospital for treatment.

Midwives.—There were no alterations as regards the employment or subsidising of midwives. There were 11 midwives in the Borough, of which 9 were certificated and 2 were bona-fide midwives practising previous to 1903. The number of births notified by midwives was 526.

Municipal Maternity Home.—The number of cases admitted to the Home during the year was 142. It is noticed that only 15 of these patients attended the Ante-natal Clinic at Albert Street. It would be more satisfactory if a regular ante-natal session were held at the Home for the examination of all booked patients by the obstetric physician of the Home who is liable to be called in to assist in complicated cases. The number of patients who were resident outside the Borough was 19.

The statistics for 1934 are given in the following table.

1.—Name of Institution: The Maternity Home, Ilkeston, Derbyshire	
2.—Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) ..	9
3.—Number of maternity cases admitted during the year	142

4.—Average duration of stay	14 days
5.—Number of cases delivered by—	
(*a*) Midwives	127
(*b*) Doctors	15
6.—Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency ..	35
7.—Number of cases notified as—	
(*a*) Puerperal Fever	Nil
(*b*) Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil
8.—Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum ..	Nil
9.—Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution	6
10.—(*a*) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil
(*b*) Result of treatment in each case	Nil
11.—(*a*) Number of maternal deaths..	1
(*b*) Cause of death in each case	Eclampsia
12.—(*a*) Number of infant deaths—	
(*i*) Stillborn	5
(*ii*) Within 10 days of birth	3

(*b*) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable)—

(*i*) (*a*) Hydramnios-Anencephalus.
(*b*) Macerated Foetus.
(*c*) Hydrocephalus—Macerated.
(*d*) Placenta Praevia Anencephalus.
(*e*) Placenta Praevia.

(*ii*) (*a*) Atelectasis Neonatorum.
(*b*) Prematurity, Prematurity } Twins.

Home Visiting.—There are four Health visitors who are also part time school nurses. The work of the health visitors was described in last year's report. A table is given to embody a summary of the health visitors' reports during the year.

Summary of Health Visitors' Reports for 1934.

Births Notified (twins 6)		526
Males		276
Females		250
Still Births		21
Died within Three Days		11
Attended by Medical Practitioners		41
Attended by Midwives only		346
Admitted to Maternity Home		139
Number of first visits		510
Number of re-visits under 1 year		2,683
Number of re-visits over 1 year		3,335
Total number of visits paid		6,528
Children weighed		502
Average weight	lbs.	7.445
Breast fed at birth		484
Bottle fed at birth		10
Spoon fed		1
Pre-natal Cases, first visits		45
Outside the Borough		19
Number of individual infants under 1 year visited		2,391
Number of individual children 1 to 5 years		3,082

Maternity Outfits.—A complete maternity outfit was loaned out free of charge in respect of one maternity case during the year.

Infant Welfare Centres.—A child welfare clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon at the Albert Street Clinic and every Thursday afternoon at the Cotmanhay Clinic. Both centres are well attended.

The attendances at the clinics are shown in the following table :—

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

ALBERT STREET.

Individual Cases.	Total Attendances.	Examined by Doctor.	Infants under One Year.	Toddlers.
552	2,455	253	1,441	1,014
		COTMANHAY.		
275	1,183	328	582	601

Still Births.—Notified still births are enquired into by the health visitors and records are kept. During 1934 enquiries were made into 24 still births, and the results are given below. There was maceration in 9 cases.

Death in utero previous to labour	12
Malpresentation or obstructed labour	4
Congenital deformity of foetus	4
Ante-partum haemorrhage	4
TOTAL	24

Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever.—The services of an obstetric consultant are available for the purpose of giving a second opinion or other assistance in complicated cases. The arrangement for the provision of in-patient treatment at the Derbyshire Hospital for Women has continued, and one patient was admitted during the year and made a good recovery. Only one case of puerperal pyrexia and one of puerperal fever were notified during the year.

Maternal Deaths.—Every case of maternal death is enquired into from a scientific point of view with the object of discovering if any further preventive measures can be adopted. Three maternal deaths occurred during the year, of which two were due to eclampsia and one was due to puerperal sepsis. As a result of these the maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births was 5.62.

Infantile Deaths.—The deaths of infants under the age of one year are also made the subject of enquiry by the health visitors, who subsequently report to the medical officer. The number of deaths of infants under one year was 28, a remarkably low figure, and the infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 55.1 This is the lowest rate ever recorded in this Borough, and is a reliable sign that the year was a healthy one. A noteworthy fact is that only one infant died from diarrhoea, although the summer was exceptionally hot and dry. In former years previous to the establishment of child welfare schemes, similar climatic conditions would have caused a high mortality among infants due to summer diarrhoea. The following table classifies the causes of infant deaths :—

Prematurity and congenital defects ..	18
Bronchitis	4
Pneumonia	2
Asphyxia (Accidental)	1
Diarrhoea	1
Other digestive diseases	2

Prematurity was given as a cause of death in 10 cases.

Free Supply of Milk.—Under the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, free milk was issued in necessitous cases to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under 5 years of age recommended by medical officers. In all cases enquiries are made into the means of the family and issues are made in accordance with an approved scale. The number of applications in respect of which milk was issued was 1,358, and the approximate cost was £445.

Children's Act, 1908.—Arrangements have been made by which the health visitors perform the work of Infant Protection Visitors in their several districts, and the medical officer of health is the officer to whom notices under Part I. of the Act must be sent. During the year there have been no children coming within the provisions of Part I. of this Act.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—An approved orthopaedic scheme is in operation. The services of the orthopaedic surgeon are available for consultation by medical practitioners in cases of crippling diseases. The ascertainment of crippled children under school age is carried out both at the child welfare clinic, and also by means of the routine visits of the health visitors who report to the medical officer. A consultation clinic was held from time to time at which crippled children were seen by the orthopaedic surgeon and advice was given as regards treatment and after care. In-patient treatment is available at the Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital, and financial help is given in necessitous cases. One child under school age received in-patient treatment during the year. Much valuable orthopaedic work is also being done as formerly by the neighbouring voluntary hospitals.

Institutional Provision.—There are no changes in the arrangements for institutional provision in the cases of unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of Visits and Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

Inspection of Premises	1,140
Re-visits during repairs	515
Canal Boats Inspected	6
Caravans, Tents and Similar Structures	38
Cinemas and Theatres	6
Cowsheds	60
Drainage Inspections	67
Water, Smoke and Colour Tests to Drains	19
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	41
Outworkers' Premises	5
Offensive Trades	10
Petrol Storage Premises	33
Ashpit Inspections	629
Privy Inspections	3
Ashbin Inspections	2,548
Pail Closet Inspections	49
Water Closet Inspections	75
Smoke Observations	3
Infectious Diseases Investigations	63
Cases removed to Hospital	36

Bedding Disinfected	146
Rooms Disinfected	309
Clearance Area Removal Visits	50
Refuse Tips	90
Miscellaneous Visits	24
Houses inspected for Housing Defects (P.H. Acts)	64
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (Housing Acts)	125

Meat and Other Food Inspections.

Slaughterhouses	2,047
Butchers' Shops, Stalls and Vehicles	257
Bakehouses	16
Other Food Preparing Premises	12
Dairies and Milkshops	49
Milk Samples taken for Bacteria	30
Milk Sediment Tests made	12

Notices Issued.

Number of Informal Notices issued (Public Health Acts)	113
Number of Informal Notices served (Housing Acts)	111
Number of Statutory Notices served (Public Health Acts)	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices served (Housing Acts)	49

Details of Improvements made and Defects remedied during the year under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts.

Exterior of Houses.

Roofs repaired	60
Walls pointed or repaired	62
Chimney Stacks repaired	17
Eaves, gutters and downspouts repaired or provided	44
Dampness remedied (including provision of new damp-proof courses)	24
Door Steps renewed	1
Additional Wash-houses provided	1

Drainage.

Drains opened and cleansed	20
Drains repaired or relaid	15
New drains and inspection chambers provided	6
Drains tested by water, smoke or colour fluid	19
Drain ventilators repaired	1
Underground rainwater cisterns abolished	17
Broken Inspection Chamber Covers renewed	1
Yards repaired or repaved	92

Interior of Houses.

Houses cleansed	2
Floors relaid or repaired	54
Windows repaired or provided with sashcords	45
Walls repaired	50
Ceilings repaired	18
Doors or frames repaired	11
Fireplaces, ovens, or sideboilers repaired	53
Stairs repaired	9
Balusters repaired	4
Handrails provided	34
Water in cellars remedied	1
Defective gas fittings	4
Pantry vents and lighting improved	22
Washing coppers provided or repaired	23
Small defects remedied	8

Sinks, Baths, etc.

New sinks provided	28
Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired	5
Baths repaired or renewed	2

Water Supply.

Internal supply of water provided	13

W.C.'s, Urinals, etc.

Waterclosets, new basins or seats fixed	14
Defective fittings repaired	13
Choked W.C.'s remedied	2
Additional W.C.'s provided	7
Insanitary Urinals abolished	1
New Urinals provided	1

Privies, Pails and Cesspools.

Privies converted into W.C.'s	Nil
Pails converted into W.C.'s	2
New pails to existing pail closets	5

Ashpits and Ashbins.

Number of Ashpits abolished	20
Number of Defective Ashpits repaired	Nil
New Ashbins provided	124

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Cowsheds.

Cowkeepers registered	13
Cowsheds	25
Inspections	60
Informal Notices issued	7

Contraventions Remedied (Number of Cowsheds).

Where new floors were laid	1
Where feeding troughs were repaired or provided	1
Where lighting and ventilation were improved	1
Where lofts were provided	1
Where drain inlets were removed to outside	1
Where walls were rendered in cement	1
Where approach paving was repaired	1
Where manure dump was moved	3
Where work is completed	4
Where work is in progress	1

Number of Farms.

Where dairies were improved	1
Where cowkeeping was given up	1

Dairies and Purveyors of Milk.

Number of producers of milk	13
Number of retail purveyors	94
Number of Inspections	49
Registered during the year (Retailers)	6
,, ,, ,, (Wholesalers)	1
Informal Notices served	7

Milk Special Designations Order, 1923.

Licences granted during the year	4
Dealers licenced to sell Certified Milk	1
Dealers licenced to sell Pasteurised Milk	3
Pasteurising Establishments	2

Milk Samples.

Number of samples taken for Bacteriological Examination	30
Number of samples satisfactory	24
Number of samples unsatisfactory	6
Number of sediment tests made	12

Slaughterhouses.

Number of slaughterhouses on Register (Registered 5, Licenced 12)	17
Number of visits made, including night and Sunday visits	2,047
Number of Notices issued	1

PROSECUTIONS.

Seizure of Unsound Meat.

Butcher fined £2 and £1 1s. 0d. Costs.

Failure to Notify Disease.

Failure to notify disease in accordance with Article 8, Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. Butcher fined 10/-. Slaughtermen, cases dismissed on payment of Costs, 4/- each.

Seizure of Unsound Meat.

Butcher fined £5 and £4 14s. 0d. Costs.

Failure to Notify Disease.

One butcher and two slaughtermen, cases dismissed. A subsequent *appeal was made to High Court,* and was allowed with Costs in the case of the butcher and directions to the Justices to find that the cases were proved. The appeals against the two slaughtermen were dismissed without Costs.
The butcher was fined £1 1s. 0d. in each case, total £6 6s. 0d.

Unsound Food surrendered during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

4	Bovine Carcases (Weight 2,450 lbs.)		10	Pigs' Carcases (Weight 1,603 lbs.)	
60	,,	Heads.	95	,,	Heads.
154	,,	Lungs (Sets).	63	,,	Plucks.
32	,,	Livers.	3	,,	Lungs (Sets).
7	,,	Kidneys.	18	,,	Spleens.
11	,,	Spleens.	34	,,	Mesentery Fats.
4	,,	Udders.			
11	,,	Stomachs.	1	Calf's Carcase (Weight 40 lbs.)	
3	,,	Caul Fats.			
23	,,	Mesentery Fats.			

Total Weight, 10,052 lbs.

OTHER DISEASES AND INJURIES.

5	Bovine Livers	Angiomatosis.
4	,, ,,	Cirrhosis.
2	,, ,,	Cirrhosis and Distomatosis.
3	,, ,,	Distomatosis.
1	,, ,,	Hepatitis.
2	,, ,,	Multiple Abscesses.
5	,, Kidneys	Nephritis.

1	,, Heart	Pericarditis.
2	,, Lungs (Sets)	Hydatid Cysts.
1	,, Intestines (Set)	Johne's Disease.
3	,, Udders	Mastitis.
1	Calf's Pluck	Congestion.
1	Calf's Carcase and Viscera (Weight 50 lbs.)	Septicaemia.
1	Calf's Lungs (Set)	Congestion.
4	Sheeps' Livers	Cirrhosis.
13	,, ,, ...	Cirrhosis and Distomatosis.
15	,, ,, ...	Distomatosis.
4	,, ,, ...	Strongylosis.
1	,, ,, ...	Tumours.
6	,, Lungs (Sets)	Strongylosis.
1	,, Carcase and Viscera (Weight 80 lbs.) ..	Suffocation and Bruising.
1	,, Carcase and Viscera (Weight 45 lbs.) ..	Emaciation.
2	,, Hind Quarters	Extensive Bruising.
8	Pigs' Livers	Hydatid Cysts.
2	,, ,, ...	Cirrhosis.
2	,, ,, ...	Necrosis.
3	,, ,, ...	Fatty Degeneration.
2	,, ,, ...	Fatty Infiltration.
1	,, Lungs (Set)	Inflammation.
2	,, ,, (Sets)	Hydatid Cysts.
8	,, ,, ,, ...	Congestion.
2	,, ,, ,, ...	Pneumonia.
1	,, ,, ,, ...	Pleurisy.
3	,, Hearts	Pericarditis.
3	,, ,, ...	Endocarditis.
1	,, Pluck and Spleen	Pleurisy.
1	Leg of Pork (weight 20 lbs.) ..	Haemorrhagic.
	Pork (weight 54 lbs.)	Haemorrhagic.
1	Pig's Carcase and Viscera (Weight 85 lbs.) ..	Oedema.

Total Weight, 816 lbs.

Other Unsound Food Surrendered.

573 Tins of Mandarin Oranges, each 8 ozs. (Net 7 ozs.).
78 Bananas (frozen and unsound).

Incidence of Tuberculous Affections.

	Percentage of Bovines affected with T.B.	*Percentage of Bovines with T.B. Udder Affections.*	*Percentage of Pigs affected with T.B.*
January	3·68	·526	1·7
February	4·06	—	2·16
March	4·5	—	—
April	3·27	—	3·85
May	2·5	—	1·1
June	4·0	—	—
July	9·4	2·7	13·0
August	17·64	—	9·52
September	23·134	1·49	11·926
October	20·26	—	16·8
November	21·34	—	19·3
December	17·16	—	11·56
Average ..	10·912	·393	7·576

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Number of Notices to Slaughter received 646

Number of animals slaughtered during the year :—

Bovines.	*Calves.*	*Sheep and Lambs.*	*Pigs.*
1,889	156	4,316	1,768

Average number of animals slaughtered per month :—

Bovines.	*Calves.*	*Sheep and Lambs.*	*Pigs.*
157·5	13	359·6	147·3

Offensive Trades.

Number on Register (Tripe Boiler) 1
Number of Notices served Nil

Bakehouses.

Number on Register 24
Number of Notices issued Nil

Sanitary Supervision of Music Halls, Theatres, etc.

There are three places of amusement in the Borough, viz.: Kings and Scala Picture Houses, and New Theatre. These premises have been inspected from time to time and found to be satisfactory. Premises with Music and Dancing Licences and Billiard Saloons have been inspected occasionally during the year to see that they comply in all respects with the conditions laid down.

An Annual Report is submitted to the Health Committee and the Local Licensing Bench in accordance with the circular 120 of the Ministry of Health, 1920.

Canal Boats Acts.

Number of Canal Boats registered during the year Nil
Number of Canal Boats removed from the Register during the year Nil
Number of Canal Boats on Register at the end of year 40
Number of Canal Boats inspected 6
Number of infringements found 2
Prosecutions Nil
Number of men on board 4
Number of women on board 3
Number of children on board 2

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

Factory and Workshops Act.

	Inspections.	*Notices.*	*Prosecutions.*
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	10	1	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	12	Nil	Nil
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)	19	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	41	1	Nil

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	Number of Defects.			*No. of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.*
	Found.	*Remedied.*	*Referred to H.M. Inspector.*	
Want of cleanliness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Want of ventilation	,,	,,	,,	,,
Overcrowding	,,	,,	,,	,,
Want of drainage of floors	,,	,,	,,	,,
Other nuisances	,,	,,	,,	,,
Sanitary Accommodation — Insufficient ..	1	,,	,,	,,
Sanitary Accommodation — Unsuitable or defective ..	Nil	,,	,,	,,
Sanitary Accommodation — Not separate for sexes	,,	,,	,,	,,
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	,,	,,	,,	,,
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).	,,	,,	,,	,,
Totals ..	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Outworkers in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.

Nature of Work.	*Instances.*	*Notices Served.*	*Prosecutions.*
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	5	Nil	Nil

Outworkers.

Number of outworkers, first half of year	19
Number of outworkers, second half of year	20
Number of visits made	5

Petroleum Acts.

Number of Petroleum Spirit Licences issued	45
Number of Carbide of Calcium Licences issued	5
Number of inspections made	33

Rag Flock Acts.

No samples taken during the year.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

This Act is administered by the County Council.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

No certificates issued during the year.

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1928.

A number of visits were made under the Acts during the year and several warnings given.

Prosecutions Nil

C. E. ADCOCK, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

W. NORRIS, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.I.,
Junior Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES, ACREAGE, POPULATION & SANITARY CONVENIENCES OF THE SEPARATE WARDS, DECEMBER, 1934.

Municipal Borough of ILKESTON. By Wards.	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water).	Population by Wards. (Census 1931)	Number of Occupied Houses.	Approx. Number of Ashbins.	Number of Pail-Closets. (Total.)	Number of Ashpits. (Dry.)	Number of Privy Middens.	Number of Slop-water Closets.	Number of Water-Closets. (Approx.)
ILKESTON.	2,861	33,216	8,059	7,175	188	221	13	307	8,245
North Ward	586	6,440	1,529	1,324	49	51	3	45	1,531
Granby Ward	204	4,115	872	765	9	23	–	18	866
Market Ward	216	6,450	1,389	1,201	4	57	1	90	1,384
Victoria Ward	529	3,889	1,124	1,058	7	18	–	14	1,299
Old Park Ward	306	5,479	1,295	1,142	2	34	1	63	1,355
South Ward	1,020	6,843	1,850	1,685	117	38	8	77	1,810

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL — 1934.

	Number of Houses, etc. with—				Number of Houses converted from Privy-middens to Water-closets since 1st January, 1934.	Number of Defective Privies improved.
	Privy-middens.	Pail-closets.	Water-closets.	Slop-water closets.		
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)		
In Whole District ..	13	139	7,927	307	Nil.	Nil.

Note.—(*a*) Total number of Privy-Middens 13, shared by 13 houses which cannot reach the sewer and are therefore not convertible.

(*b*) Total number of Pail-closets, 188; these are: 136 shared by 136 houses, 46 at Stanton Ironworks, 5 at Kirk Hallam School, and 1 at Flour Mill, Nottingham Road. 2 Pail-closets have been converted to W.C.s during the year.

(*c*) Total number of Water-closets, 8,245; shared by 7,927 houses, etc.

(*d*) Total Number of Slop-water Closets, 307, shared by 307 houses, etc.

The term "Houses, etc.", in this table includes dwelling places, churches, chapels, schools, factories and workshops.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Parts of Urban Districts or (in Rural Districts) Parishes in which Scavenging is carried out.	Population of separate areas for which there is Public Scavenging.	If done by			Cost.		Refuse Tips.
		Servants of Council.	Under Contract.	Occupiers of Houses.	Total Cost throughout District during year.	Cost per House per annum.	How Refuse is disposed of.
Whole Borough ..	33,216	No.	Yes.	No.	£3,419-4-9	7*s.* 7½*d.*	Controlled Tipping

SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS.

	North Ward.	Granby Ward.	Market Ward.	Victoria Ward.	Old Park Ward.	South Ward.	Totals.
Number of Houses with Pail-closets ..	49	9	4	7	1	66	136
Kirk Hallam School	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Factories and Workshops with Pail-closets	—	—	—	—	1	46	47
Totals	49	9	4	7	2	117	188

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

SHOWING ANNUAL RETURN FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS OF TONS REMOVED

Year.	Ashbin Refuse.	Ashpit Refuse.	Privy Contents.	Pail Contents.	Totals.
1932 ..	14,608	2,527	7	328	17,470
1933 ..	15,117½	2,512¼	6½	289½	17,925¾
1934 ..	16,270½	2,274½	21¼	303½	18,869¾

MONTHLY RETURNS (TONS), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

Month.	Ashbin Refuse.	Ashpit Refuse.	Privy Contents.	Pail Contents.	Totals.
January ..	1,414½	151¾	—	25¾	1,592
February	1,258	218	3¼	22¾	1,502
March ..	1,342	318½	—	22¾	1,683¼
April ..	1,296½	156½	—	26½	1,479½
May ..	1,399½	175	—	22¾	1,597¼
June ..	1,289¾	224¾	7½	22¾	1,544¼
July ..	1,372½	185¾	—	29½	1,587¾
August ..	1,395	154¾	—	27½	1,577¼
September	1,242	224¼	4¼	28½	1,499
October ..	1,532¼	126¾	4¼	26½	1,689¾
November	1,362¾	214¼	—	22½	1,599½
December	1,365¾	124¾	2	25¾	1,518¼
Totals ..	16,270½	2,274½	21¼	303½	18,869¾

PRIVY ACCOMMODATION EXISTING 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

Situation of Privies that are unable to drain into Sewer.	Number of Privies.	Number of Conveniences.	Number of Houses.
No. 2, Church Street	1	1	1
Bentley's Farm, Cotmanhay ..	1	1	1
No. 1 Fishponds	1	2	1
No. 52, King Street	1	2	1
No. 4, Larklands	1	2	1
"The Yews," Kirk Hallam ..	1	1	1
Allsopp's Cottage, Kirk Hallam	1	1	1
Spring Farm, Kirk Hallam ..	1	1	1
Vine Farm, Kirk Hallam ..	1	1	1
Bunker Hill Cottages, Kirk Hallam	4	4	4
Total number of Privies in existence	13	16	13

DISPOSAL OF PAIL AND PRIVY CONTENTS.

South Ward, Old Park Ward, Victoria Ward, Market Ward	To Gallows Inn Tip.
Granby Ward, North Ward	To Bentley's Land, Cotmanhay.

DISPOSAL OF DRY REFUSE.

South Ward, Part of Old Park Ward	To Gallows Inn Tip.
Part of Old Park Ward, Victoria Ward, Market Ward, Granby Ward, Part of North Ward	To Booth's Land, Station Road
Part of North Ward	To Bentley's Land, Cotmanhay.

All Tips are levelled and covered with soil.
Average distance to Tips, 1·06 miles.

Borough of Ilkeston Education Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

For 1934.

H. L. BARKER,

M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Coun. E. A. HESKETT).
Coun. G. W. WOOLLISCROFT, O.B.E., J.P. (*Chairman*).
Alderman AMOS HENSHAW, J.P., C.C.
,, W. SHAKSPEARE, J.P.
,, J. WOOLLEY, J.P.
Councillor A. HICKINBOTHAM.
,, J. KIRK.
Councillor Mrs. J. B. D. McINTYRE.
,, J. A. MACDONALD.
,, J. HOULT.
Professor H. A. S. WORTLEY, M.A.
F. P. SUDBURY, Esq., J.P., C.C.
S. R. WOOD, Esq., M.A.
Mrs. BROUGHTON.

Director of Education.

T. FROST, Esq., B.Sc.—Resigned 31st August, 1934.
W. A. SCARR, Esq., M.A.—Appointed 1st September, 1934.

STAFF (1934).

School Medical Officer (also Medical Officer of Health).

H. L. BARKER, M.D., B.S.(Lond), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Part Time Medical Officers.

Assistant School Medical Officer ..	S. W. LUND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	T. E. A. CARR, M.B., B.S. (*County Ophthalmic Surgeon*)
Orthopædic Surgeon	G. A. Q. LENNANE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (*County Orthopædic Surgeon*).
Dental Surgeon	A. L. HODGKINSON, L.D.S.

Nose and Throat Surgeons of the Nottingham Throat, Ear and Nose Hospital.

School Nurses (also Health Visitors).

	Appointed.	*Resigned.*
Miss M. E. SHERLOCK, C.M.B. ..	21st June, 1914	—
Miss H. BLAIR, C.M.B.	1st June, 1922	—
Miss L. OTTEWELL, C.M.B.	1st Mar., 1929	—
Miss M. GARDINER, C.M.B.	5th May, 1930	21st Aug., 1934.
Miss A. R. McWHINNEY, C.M.B. ..	1st Nov., 1934	—

Clerks.

Miss L. TRUEMAN	15th May, 1923	—
Miss H. CLARKE	13th October, 1924	—

Borough of Ilkeston Education Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For 1934.

To the Chairman and Members of the Ilkeston Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1934.

The form of the Report follows the suggestions made by the Board of Education and is on the lines of last year's Report. The work of the school medical department, difficult though it is at times, has been rendered much easier by the helpful co-operation of everyone involved. This includes the children, for whose welfare the work is being done, the parents and the staff of the schools. The relations of this department with the various hospitals and clinics with which it collaborates is entirely satisfactory.

I have continued to receive the loyal assistance of every member of the department and tender my thanks to them.

I have to sincerely thank the Chairman and the Members of the Education Committee for their inspiration and invigorating support which they have given me throughout the year, without which no progress would be possible.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. BARKER,

School Medical Officer.

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON.

Area of Borough (in acres)	2,861
Population (Registrar General's Estimate, 1934)	32,781
Number of Schools	12
Number of Departments	26
Average number on School Register	5,243
Average Attendance	4,812

I.—STAFF.

Particulars with regard to the staff are given on a previous page. One school nurse, Miss Gardiner, resigned in August in order to get married. She had been with this Authority for nearly four years and her keen and devoted services to this Department will be greatly missed. Her successor is Miss A. R. McWhinney, who joined the staff on the 1st November.

By the departure of the former Director of Education, Mr. T. Frost, the school medical department has lost a good friend and a staunch supporter who used his talents to further every scheme designed to assist the good health of the scholars. A hearty welcome is offered to the new Director, Mr. W. A. Scarr, with an assured feeling that the same interest and valuable support will be forthcoming.

II.—CO-ORDINATION.

(*a*) The Infant and Child Welfare Scheme of the Local Authority is co-ordinated with the School Medical Service in that the school nurses are also health visitors. The records of all infants and children under school age which have been prepared both as a result of systematic visits to the homes, and also after the visits of children brought to see the Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Clinics, are available for the use of the School Medical Staff. On the other hand, information discovered at routine medical inspections which is likely to be valuable with regard to younger children of the same family under school age is made use of in child welfare work.

(*b*) Debilitated children under school age come within the purview of the school nurses when acting as health visitors, and particulars about any exceptional child are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who is also the School Medical Officer. The latter endeavours to see that appropriate treatment is obtained for the child and all records are at hand when the child reaches school age.

III.—THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene.—The original elementary schools of this Area have been described in previous Reports and there is little to add to former remarks. In several schools the lighting equipment needs periodical overhauling. Some of the old pattern of desks still remain, but are gradually being replaced by new ones. On the 1st April two new schools were added to this Area, consequent upon the boundaries of the Borough being enlarged.

Kirk Hallam School is pleasantly situated in the village of Kirk Hallam and has accommodation for 59 mixed juniors and infants. The school is well lighted and ventilated and is satisfactorily fitted out with desks and blackboards. The playgrounds are small but have a good surface. There is no sewer at present and this is the only school possessing pail closets. The water for drinking and washing is derived from the Ilkeston town water supply.

Shipley School is the other new school and has accommodation for 196 mixed juniors and infants. It occupies a splendidly elevated position close to the Heanor Road, and is airy and well-lighted naturally. The fabric is at present suffering from subsidence due to the workings of coal mines and the walls exhibit several cracks. The position is not, however, considered to be serious and the damage can be repaired when the subsidence comes to an end. The desks and other equipment are satisfactory. Drinking and washing water comes from the Ilkeston town supply. The lavatories possess a water carriage system. The asphalte playgrounds are in a satisfactory condition. Close to the school there are gardens for the use of the scholars and a convenient, though small, playing field.

IV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine Inspection.—Every child undergoes a routine medical inspection three times in the course of school life. In order to accomplish this three age groups are inspected every year. The age groups are those laid down by the Board and are as follows :—

(1) Entrants, *i.e.*, those children who had been enrolled since the last medical inspection, or who for some reason had never been previously inspected.

(2) Intermediates, *i.e.*, those children whose eighth birthday occurred during the year.

(3) Leavers, *i.e.*, those children who were over twelve but under thirteen on the 1st January, or who were due to leave at the end of the term and had not been examined since reaching the age of twelve.

Every term one of the above age groups is examined. The "entrants" at the infant schools are examined during the summer term because there are fewer absentees during that term owing to the fact that the schools are usually free from serious epidemic disease in the summer months. The "leavers" are examined during the spring term so as to allow plenty of time to complete the remedy of any physical defects which may be found.

The "intermediates" are examined in the winter term. The routine inspections have always taken place in the schools, and the Board's schedule of medical inspection has been followed.

Re-inspections.—Those children who have been found to be suffering from some defect at a former inspection are re-inspected at their respective schools every year in order to find out if satisfactory improvement has been made, and the parents are asked to obtain any further treatment which may be necessary.

Special Inspections.—Medical inspection of special cases has also been carried out at the school clinic on two mornings a week. Children are brought there by their parents for advice, or are sent by the teachers if they suspect that the children show any departure from health. The school nurses and school attendance officers also send children to the clinic if they are absent from school and appear to be in need of medical advice and treatment.

V.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(*a*) **Malnutrition.**—During the various routine and special inspections the number of children found to be suffering from a severe degree of malnutrition was 25.

(*b*) **Uncleanliness.**—The number of children recorded as being unclean either in person or in dress was 272. A table is given as in former years and it will be noted that there is a distinct increase in the number and percentage of cases of uncleanliness. This increase is, however, partly due to the fact that, in accordance with instructions from the Board, the slighter cases of uncleanliness have also been included as well as the more obvious cases.

UNCLEANLINESS.

Year.	*Average Number of Children on School Registers.*	*Number of Individual Children Found Unclean.*	*Percentage*
1923	5,827	396	6.8
1924	5,833	379	6.5
1925	5,454	237	4.3
1926	5,444	352	6.5
1927	5,692	303	5.3
1928	5,500	277	5.0
1929	5,585	277	4.9
1930	5,383	275	5.1
1931	5,338	242	4.5
1932	5,377	185	3.4
1933	5,278	226	4.2
1934	5,243	272	5.2

(*c*) **Minor Ailments and Skin Diseases.**—The minor ailments were of the usual kind. The incidence of the three commonest skin diseases is shown in the accompanying table. Impetigo and scabies cases were few in number, being 28 and 6 respectively. But there was an increase in the number of cases of ringworm, namely 9. The children suffering from this complaint all lived in two circumscribed areas although they attended various schools. This fact shows that the contagion was spread during playtime rather than during school hours.

Year.	*Impetigo.*	*Ringworm of Scalp.*	*Scabies.*
1926	53	26	5
1927	57	14	16
1928	55	10	21
1929	47	8	5
1930	46	2	2
1931	32	2	3
1932	44	1	9
1933	27	1	15
1934	28	9	6

(*d*) **Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.**—There was a slight increase in the number of cases of inflammatory diseases of the eye, namely 56, as against 48 in the previous year. Thirty-three cases of squint were discovered at routine inspections. During routine and special inspections the number of children found to have visual defects was 127 of which 94 required treatment. The incidence of defective vision at routine inspections was 6.6 per cent.

(*e*) **Nose and Throat Defects.**—During routine examination of the three age groups the number of children found to have chronic enlargement of the tonsils or adenoids or both was 263, compared with 382 in 1933. The number of such cases found during special inspections was 79 compared with 91 in the previous year. The other important defects were chiefly acute catarrhal conditions which were seen during special inspections at the clinic.

(*f*) **Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.**—The number of children who were treated during the year for discharging ears was 60 as against 40 in the preceding year. This increase in the incidence of middle ear disease was almost certainly due to a recent policy of observing children with enlarged tonsils and adenoids for a longer period before recommending operation for removal. The number of cases of serious defective hearing found at both routine and special inspections was 24. One holds the opinion, however, that there are quite a large number of children suffering from various degrees of deafness, but these cases cannot be properly ascertained nor investigated without the help of the apparatus known as the audiometer. Systematic testing with such an apparatus would be well worth while.

(*g*) **Dental Defects.**—During the year the school dentist inspected 2,648 children and of this number 2,531 were found to need treatment, *i.e.*, 95.5 per cent.

(*h*) **Orthopædic and Postural Defects.**—52 children were found to be suffering from these defects at routine and special inspections. Of these, 22 defects were due to rickets and 1 was due to tuberculosis.

(*i*) **Heart Disease and Rheumatism.**—At the end of the year the number of children known to be suffering from heart disease of an organic nature was 40. Congenital malformation of the heart was the cause in 7 cases. The remaining 33 cases were suspected to be due to rheumatism.

(*j*) **Tuberculosis.**—The number of new cases among school children notified during the year was 8 of which 5 were pulmonary cases. The other three were affections of the gland , cervical spine and meninges respectively.

(*k*) **Other defects and diseases.**—At routine inspections this class numbered 22, but at special inspections at the clinic the number of such cases was 468. The commonest defects among the latter number were catarrhal conditions.

VI.—**FOLLOWING UP.**

Whenever at routine medical inspection a child is found to be suffering from any defect, a special card is made out and the child is seen periodically during the year. A record is kept of the condition, and whether treatment recommended has been carried out. The school nurses also visit these children when necessary for the purpose of following up the recommendations for treatment During the year the school nurses made 82 visits with regard to defects found at medical inspections, and 152 visits to the parents of children who were found to be suffering from dental defects. The number of visits paid in order to persuade parents to obtain glasses for children with defective vision was 89.

Certain children with defects such as running ears, enlarged glands, skin diseases, etc., attend the clinic regularly as specials, and their progress is carefully watched. In addition, the medical officer keeps a record of all exceptional children and examines them from time to time and notes their progress.

The schools are visited about every three months by the school nurses for the purpose of inspecting the pupils for cleanliness. During the year 13,919 examinations were made. The school nurses also visit the homes of those children who are found to be absent by the school attendance officers and appear to be in bad health. By this means infectious disease is often discovered. The senior school nurse attends the clinics daily for the treatment of minor ailments, and assists the medical officer and school dentist during the special sessions.

The following table gives a summary of the work of the school nurses during 1934 :

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL NURSES WORK FOR 1934.

	Nurse Sherlock.	Nurse Blair.	Nurse Ottewell.	Nurse Gardiner.	Nurse McWhinney.	Total.
Visits *re* Infectious Diseases	—	83	102	92	1	278
Visits *re* other Diseases	—	217	262	222	112	813
Visits *re* Inspection for Cleanliness	—	48	60	—	—	108
Visits to Schools for Medical Inspections	—	45	36	21	7	109
Special Visits to Schools	—	39	34	45	5	123
Visits to Schools for Cleanliness	—	39	53	39	6	137
Number of Children Examined for Cleanliness ..	—	5,059	4,741	2,957	1,162	13,919
Number of Notices issued *re* Verminous Condition	—	90	248	98	18	454
Number of Notices issued *re* other Defects.. ..	—	36	38	9	5	88
Visits *re* Medical Inspection Defects	—	35	15	32	—	82
Attendances at Refraction Clinic	15	—	—	—	—	15
Visits *re* Refraction Cases	—	15	24	45	5	89
Visits to Schools for Dental Inspections	—	5	2	2	1	10
Attendances at Dental Clinic	204	5	1	—	1	211
Visits *re* Dental Defects	—	84	47	14	7	152
Attendances at School Clinic	209	3	—	—	1	213
Attendances of Children at Minor Ailments Clinic..	2,417	13	—	—	—	2,430
Attendance at Orthopædic Clinic	—	—	—	1	—	1
Visits *re* Orthopædic Defect	—	1	1	—	—	2

The following is an analysis of 1,091 visits paid by School Nurses to the homes of scholars absent from school due to medical or alleged medical grounds :—

Infectious Diseases	235	Conjunctivitis	2
Infectious Disease Contacts	43	Boils	18
Influenza	45	Burns and Scalds	7
Rashes, not defined	12	Impetigo	7
Bronchitis	65	Injuries and Sprains	22
Coughs and Colds	259	Septic Wounds	39
Tonsilitis	134	Earache	4
Adenitis	3	Digestive Disturbances	15
Toothache	5	Miscellaneous Conditions	61
Otorrhoea	5	Out or returned to School when visited	63
Sickness and Diarrhoea	14	Swollen Glands	13
Rheumatism	6		
Debility	14		

VII.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

(*a*) **Malnutrition.**—During routine inspections and special inspections at the clinic the parents of children who are malnourished are advised as to what steps to take. If further investigation of a scientific nature is required, the children are referred to the special clinics or neighbouring hospitals. In this way some incipient disease is often discovered. In cases where it is suspected that the children are not receiving a sufficient quantity of food owing to poverty, they are recommended to attend the school canteen. In these cases rapid improvement often follows. There are, however, many factors concerning malnutrition which are outside the strict control of the medical department. For instance a child may be suffering from such serious dental trouble that the proper mastication of food is quite impossible, yet the parent cannot be compelled to submit the child to dental treatment. Often the home discipline and general up-bringing is at fault. After being pampered as a baby the child develops the trait of " negativism " and revels in focussing the attention of all the family on itself by refusing one or other of the common wholesome articles of food. Some children assert that they do not like milk, some will not eat fruit or vegetables and others will not eat fish or meat. Can anything be done for these cases? Success is not very likely as long as the child remains in its own home surroundings. And as a matter of fact it has been our experience to note over and over again that when these children with pronounced dislikes are admitted to hospital with some infectious complaint their dislike to a certain kind of food is firmly broken down. This is brought about by the atmosphere of discipline in the hospital, by the absence of fuss, and also to a large extent by

the healthy example of the other children in the same ward who eat what they are given without question. The result is that children who are often emaciated on admission leave the hospital at the end of their stay looking fat and well and trained to eat every common article of diet, much to the delight of the parents. In our opinion, therefore, the best method of treating severe cases of malnutrition is to submit the children to a stay in a hospital for a few weeks. It might be difficult to obtain the consent of some parents, but there are many who would be only too willing and would gladly contribute to the cost of maintenance. Such a scheme was very successful in this Area some years ago.

(*b*) (*c*) **Uncleanliness, Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.**—Arrangements for treating these cases exist in the school clinic. A certain number also attend the hospitals.

(*d*) **Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.**—The School Ophthalmic Surgeon visits the school clinic at regular intervals to examine the cases of visual defect and to prescribe treatment. During the year spectacles were ordered for 91 children and the number of children who had obtained spectacles at the end of the year was 81. This clinic is popular with the parents and is doing excellent service. There are also arrangements for treating cases of squint at the Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children under the same Ophthalmic Surgeon who attends the clinic. There are special eye hospitals in the vicinity where other diseases of the eye can be treated. This Authority has a scheme for assisting necessitous parents to obtain spectacles either free or at a reduced price. During the year 26 children received free spectacles and 4 obtained spectacles at a reduced price.

(*e*) **Nose and Throat Defects.** — The arrangement with the Nottingham Throat, Ear and Nose Hospital for undertaking the operation for removal of tonsils and adenoids has continued satisfactorily. The number of cases undergoing the operation was 78. Other defects of the nose, throat and ear are also referred to this hospital when necessary.

(*f*) **Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.**—Many cases are treated at the school clinic while others requiring operation are referred to the special hospitals.

(*g*) **Dental Defects.**—These defects are treated at the school clinic by the part-time school dentist. Children from the age of seven years upwards receive routine treatment and during the year 1,469 were treated. The total number of attendances made by

children was 3,658. With the taking in of so many age groups the time is now ripe for the appointment of a whole-time school dentist. At present it takes approximately fourteen months to complete the round of the schools and it is very desirable that the children should receive more frequent treatment.

(*h*) **Orthopædic and Postural Defects.**—This Authority's orthopædic scheme provides for the regular visit of the School Orthopædic Surgeon to hold clinics. Cases that need in-patient treatment are admitted into Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital and 6 patients were treated there during the year. Other children attend the General Hospitals in the neighbouring towns.

(*i*) **Heart Disease and Rheumatism.**—Advice is given to the parents at routine inspection or at the clinic and those children requiring treatment are referred to their own practitioners or to the various general hospitals. It is often difficult to obtain the prolonged rest that is so necessary.

(*j*) **Tuberculosis.**—The Derbyshire County Council carry out treatment for tuberculosis and maintain a local Dispensary, to which suspected cases are sent for investigation. Sanatorium treatment is provided for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases. Five children received Sanatorium treatment during the year.

(*k*) **Other Defects and Diseases.**—These cases are referred for treatment to private practitioners or to the appropriate hospitals.

VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The suggestions of the Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School are followed. All children known to be suffering from infectious diseases are excluded from school by the certificate of the school medical officer, and contacts are also excluded for the requisite period. All absentee children who are likely to be suffering from infectious disease are visited by the school nurses and also by the medical officer if necessary. There was no serious incidence of infectious disease, and no school or department had to be closed during the year.

On the occurrence of a case of infectious disease in a school an examination is made of the class mates with the object of discovering a possible carrier of infection, and for this purpose swabs are taken if necessary. Importance is attached to the proper spacing of children within the class and the need of flushing the classroom periodically with fresh air.

Apart from tuberculosis there were 108 cases of infectious disease among school children during the year, namely :—Chicken Pox 71, Scarlet Fever 26, Diphtheria 8 and Pneumonia 4.

There were about 40 cases of whooping cough and practically no measles.

IX.—OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

There is no open-air school within the Area, and no school possesses specific open-air classrooms. Playground classes are held during favourable conditions and drill and games take place in the open air.

During August 82 children attended a camp for one week at Sutton-on-Sea, the party consisting of 46 girls and 36 boys. This camp was held under the auspices of the Derbyshire Schools Camping Association. The Ilkeston Rotary Club paid for the expenses of 10 of the children. Periodical school journeys to various places of interest were made during the year.

X.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Physical Exercises.—There is no Area Organiser. The physical exercises in the schools form part of the regular curriculum and are taught by teachers who have received special training. The schools are fairly well provided with apparatus and the exercises are suited to the capacity of the scholars. The Medical Officer frequently watches the games and exercises.

Organised Games.—In the Winter the boys play football and in Summer cricket. The girls play hockey in Winter and tennis in the Summer. Netball and other games are played in the playground when the conditions are suitable. Playing fields are available for all junior and senior schools, but are situated at a long distance from a few of the schools. Athletic Sports are held in the Summer. A spirit of rivalry is fostered by holding inter-school league matches.

Swimming.—Organised swimming classes form a part of the curriculum and every endeavour is made to encourage the children to learn to swim. Learner's certificates were granted to 173 pupils during the year. The test for this certificate is to be able to swim 20 yards with the breast stroke. Seventy-four 1st Class certificates were given to those children who were able to swim 50 yards with the breast stroke and 25 yards on the back. While 103 2nd Class certificates were given to children who proved their ability to swim 40 yards with the breast stroke and 20 yards on the back.

XI.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

School Canteen.—For those children who are recommended by teachers and confirmed by the school medical officer as suffering from malnutrition which is such as to prevent them from deriving full benefit from the instruction given in the schools, a school canteen is established at the cookery school situated at Gladstone School in the centre of the town. The Medical Officer also selects cases of malnutrition whom he may find either during medical inspection or from those referred to him at the clinic and recommends their attendance at the feeding centre.

Two meals are given a day, namely, breakfast and dinner, and the centre is open to all through the holidays, but not on Sundays. The average daily attendance was 84 and the number of individual children for whom meals were provided was 127. The average cost per meal was 3d. when all expenses, including the cost of conveyance, were taken into account, though the average cost per meal for food only, was $1\frac{3}{4}$d. The tram fares of children who attend from a distance are paid by the Authority.

The school canteen is doing remarkably good work for the benefit of the children of necessitous parents. Its scope has doubled during the last two years, the average daily attendance having increased from 39 to 84, and individual number of children having risen from 64 to 127. It is deserving of more commodious and suitable premises. The food is nourishing and well cooked. The canteen is periodically visited by the School Medical Officer who revises the menu from time to time.

Provision of Milk.—Under the provisions of the scheme organised by the National Milk Publicity Council milk is now available at all the schools except two. Only pasteurised milk is used and it is distributed in bottles containing one-third of a pint at a cost to the children of one-halfpenny. It is issued under school arrangements in the middle of the morning session and about half the number of pupils take advantage of the supply. A scheme has also been sanctioned for the issue of free milk to the children of necessitous parents. Needless to say the milk is analysed from time to time and bacteriologically tested.

XII.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

(*a*) **Parents.**—Before a routine medical inspection is held, the parents of the children to be examined are notified, and an oppor-

tunity is given for them to be present. On the whole, the attendance of parents at inspections is satisfactory, and is especially good in certain schools. The attendance of parents at the routine inspections of the three different categories of children held during the year was as follows :—Entrants, 91 per cent. ; Intermediates, 69 per cent. ; and Leavers, 39 per cent. When a child is found to be defective the parent is notified and informed of the treatment recommended. If the parent does not consent to treatment within a short time, the school nurse pays a visit and points out to the parent the need for treatment, and the method of obtaining treatment suitable to the special case. When necessary, these visits are repeated and are the most successful means of gaining the co-operation of the parents.

In the large majority of cases no fault can be found with the manner in which the parents are willing to co-operate. In a small number of cases, however, a good deal of encouragement and diligent following-up is necessary.

(*b*) **Teachers.**—It is manifest that the teachers take a keen interest in the health of their pupils and are ready to assist the school medical department in every way they can. They co-operate in the preparation of various lists of children and in making arrangements for inspections and suffer considerable inconvenience owing to the absence of proper facilities for medical inspection at most schools. Special instructions are often given regarding individual scholars and the teachers can always be relied on to supervise and to render them effective.

(*c*) **School Attendance Officers.**—During the year the superintendent has supplied the medical department with lists of absent children. The children are then visited by the school nurses and the result is communicated to the school attendance officers. The list is also reviewed by the Medical Officer, who can in this way keep himself informed with regard to the incidence of any disease among the school children. Reports showing the weekly attendance at the different schools have also been furnished so that the reason for any unusually poor attendance could be investigated. The attendance officers also send to the clinic any children who appear to be in need of medical advice or treatment.

(*d*) **Voluntary Bodies.**—The Derbyshire Schools' Camping Association has been already mentioned as the organisers of a camp to which children go from this area. The annual Health Week is arranged in co-operation with the Derbyshire Health Week Com-

mittee. At the Royal Institution for the Deaf in Derby several children who are totally deaf are maintained. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, through their energetic district inspector, is always ready to give any assistance in its power. The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee is willing to help in the welfare of tuberculous school children. Medical treatment for the children is available and is made full use of at the Ilkeston Hospital and at the various hospitals in Derby and Nottingham. The Ilkeston Rotary Club sent ten children to the annual camp and the British Legion has assisted children in various ways. In May, the Dental Board of the United Kingdom sent down a demonstrator who gave interesting talks on the care of the teeth, in all the senior schools.

XIII.—BLIND, DEAF AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

(*a*) Defective children are ascertained by the medical officer at routine and special inspections at the schools and during examination at the clinic. They are also discovered as a result of visits of the school nurses, and reports made by the attendance officers and teachers. Many defective children are in fact ascertained before they reach school age through the work of the school nurses when acting as health visitors, and a list of such children is maintained. Special efforts are made to discover mentally deficient children by examining those children who are reported by the teachers as being backward. A comprehensive record on a card system is kept of all defective and exceptional children, and medical examinations are made from time to time and necessary treatment is advised.

At the end of the year there were 13 children whose vision was so defective that they were unable to use the ordinary school books. These children are allowed to attend school under special conditions which have been laid down by the ophthalmic surgeon.

There were three totally deaf children belonging to this Area being educated in the Royal Institution for the Deaf in Derby at the end of the year.

As regards epilepsy there were two children excluded from school on account of severe epilepsy.

There were 40 cases of organic heart disease at the end of the year and of these, 5 were excluded from school owing to the severity of the condition. The remaining 35 were attending school, some of them under various restrictions as regards their times of attendance and participation in games.

The number of children suffering from serious crippling defects was 46 at the end of the year, and of these, 4 children were excluded from school.

(*b*) Those mentally defective children whose defect is not so severe as to render them ineducable are taught in special classes in many schools. Three of these classes have specially certified teachers.

The remaining mental defectives who are considered ineducable are reported to the County Authority under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act.

(*c*) No special School is maintained by the Authority.

XIV.—FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, ETC., STUDENTS.

This Authority has no power with regard to schemes for Higher Education.

XV.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

No Nursery Schools have been established by this Authority.

It is intended to proceed with the scheme mentioned in last year's report to provide nursery classes in certain infant schools. It is to be hoped that the classrooms will be reconstructed so as to be on a really modern open-air principle. These nursery classes are urgently needed.

XVI.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

These do not come within the power of this Authority. The scholars of the Secondary School, however, take part in all the activities of the Annual Health Week.

XVII.—PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

Children Attending Public Elementary Schools.—The arrangements for recovering the cost of treatment from parents varies with the different services. At the minor ailment clinic no charge is made but a collecting box is maintained for voluntary contributions.

The parents and children who attend the ophthalmic clinic are expected to purchase spectacles if prescribed. But in circumstances of poverty the cases are reviewed by the Education Committee. During 1934 the Committee sanctioned 26 spectacles to be provided free and 4 spectacles at a reduced cost. At the dental clinic a box is kept for contributions.

With regard to recovering the cost of the operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids an enquiry is made into the means of each family and this is verified by communicating with the employers. The Committee then review the facts relating to each individual case and settle the amount which the parents will have to pay. In order to assist the Committee to deal with every case in a similar manner a scale of charges related to income has been drawn up.

The method of recovering the cost of orthopædic treatment and the provision of appliances is somewhat similar. The circumstances of each case are considered by the Committee who decide what proportion of the cost the parents shall be called upon to pay.

XVIII.—**HEALTH EDUCATION.**

Throughout the year instruction in health matters is given by the teachers in all schools. During Health Week the instruction is of an intensive nature and in 1934 this was held during the first week in October. Parties of teachers paid visits to places of interest from a hygienic point of view in the previous week so as to be prepared to give talks to the scholars on the particular subject during the Health Week. These visits were made to the following places :— Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, the Midland Agricultural College and Dairy Farm, Boots' Factory at Beeston, the Nottingham Institute for the Blind, and the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Works. During Health Week six lectures illustrated by lantern slides were given in the Town Hall by the School Medical Officer and these were attended by 1,680 children. Essays were written on the subject of the lecture by the children and prizes were given for the best essays in each school. On two afternoons during the week exhibitions of health films were given in the King's Picture House, and these were witnessed by about 2,500 children. The pupils in the seven infant schools performed simple health plays or gave recitations, while many schools drew up excellent health posters. Appropriate literature was provided by various voluntary bodies for distribution in the schools.

XIX.—SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Vaccination.—The continuation of an inquiry to ascertain the extent to which children are protected against small pox gave figures which are very similar to the previous year. Among the 1,603 children in the code groups who underwent routine inspection during the year the percentage number of children found to be vaccinated against small pox was as follows :—

Entrants		24 per cent.
Intermediates		28 ,,
Leavers		36 ,,

Attendance of Parents.—The attendance of parents at routine inspections held during the year showed the following percentage :—

Entrants		91 per cent.
Intermediates		69 ,,
Leavers		39 ,,

Mortality among School Children.—Nine deaths occurred among children of school age during the year, and were due to the following causes :

Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	2
Broncho-pneumonia ..	2	Pneumococcal Meningitis	1
Influenzal Bronchitis ..	1	Drowning	1
Diphtheria	1		

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **Issue of Boots.** During 1934 the Joint Advisory Committee " Boot Fund " issued 167 pairs of boots to the children of parents in necessitous circumstances.

2. **Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.**—A number of children were examined by the School Medical Officer under the provisions of the above Act and 26 were given certificates enabling them to engage in the work of distributing newspapers outside school hours.

XXIV.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

Table 1.—Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

No. of Inspections in the prescribed Groups

Entrants	481
Second Age Group	496
Third Age Group	626
TOTAL ..	1,603
No. of other Routine Inspections	17

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	1,185
No. of Re-Inspections	1,467
TOTAL ..	2,652

TABLE II.

A.—Return of defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1934.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	Routine Inspections — No. of Defects.		Special Inspections. — No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	—	11	12	2
Skin — Ringworm :				
Scalp	—	—	9	—
Body	—	—	10	—
Scabies	—	—	6	—
Impetigo	4	—	24	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	3	9	33	13

TABLE II.—continued.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Eye	Blepharitis	10	—	17	—
	Conjunctivitis	—	—	29	—
	Keratitis	—	—	2	—
	Corneal Opacities	—	1	1	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	79	29	15	4
	Squint	29	4	6	—
	Other Conditions	3	1	3	2
Ear	Defective Hearing ..	3	10	7	4
	Otitis Media	9	1	51	—
	Other Ear Diseases ..	—	—	4	4
Nose and Throat	Chronic Tonsilitis only ..	2	161	31	16
	Adenoids only	—	4	2	3
	Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	42	54	23	4
	Other Conditions ..	1	—	59	58
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-tuberculous)		1	47	3	9
Defective Speech		—	1	—	—
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	Organic	—	12	5	3
	Functional ..	—	16	2	5
	Anæmia	12	6	15	1
Lungs	Bronchitis	4	30	70	9
	Other Non-tuberculous Diseases	—	10	23	33
Tuber-culosis	Pulmonary :				
	Definite	—	—	—	—
	Suspected	—	3	—	8
	Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands	—	—	1	—
	Bones & Joints ..	—	—	1	—
	Skin	1	—	—	—
	Other forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	Epilepsy	1	—	3	3
	Chorea	—	1	12	1
	Other Conditions ..	—	—	7	3
Deformities	Rickets	—	22	—	—
	Spinal Curvature ..	1	2	—	—
	Other Forms ..	5	12	8	1
Other Defects and Diseases (Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)		5	17	241	227
TOTAL ..		215	464	735	413

B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group. (1)	Number of Children. Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)
Prescribed Groups :—		
Entrants	481	47
Second Age Group	496	49
Third Age Group..	626	108
Total (Prescribed Groups)	1,603	204
Other Routine Inspections	17	1
Grand Total ..	1,620	205

TABLE III.

Numerical Returns of all Exceptional Children in the Area. 1934.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
Children suffering from Multiple Defects, *i.e.*, any combination of the following types of defect :— Blindness (*not* Partially Blindness), Deafness (*not* Partially Deafness), Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling, or Heart Disease			1	—	1
				Total	1
Blind	Suitable for training in a School for the totally blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
				Total	—
Partially Blind	Suitable for training in a School for the partially blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind	—	—	—
		At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	9	4	13
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
				Total	13

TABLE III.—continued.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
Deaf	Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf	1	2	3
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
			Total		3
Partially Deaf	Suitable for training in a School for the partially Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf	—	—	—
		At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	1	1
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
			Total		1
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	9	10	19
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	—	1
			Total		20
Epileptics ..	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	2	2
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	1	2
			Total		4
Physically Defective.	A. Tuberculous Children ..	At Certified Special Schools	1	—	1
	(1) Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).	At Public Elementary Schools	3	3	6
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	1	2
			Total		9
	(2) Children suffering from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (of all sites other than those shown in (1) above).	At Certified Special Schools	—	2	2
		At Public Elementary Schools	5	6	11
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
			Total		13

TABLE III.—continued.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
Physically Defective continued).	B. Delicate Children, *i.e.*, All Children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.	At Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	10	12	22
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	2	2	4
		Total			26
	C. Crippled Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	At Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	18	24	42
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	3	1	4
		Total			46
	D. Children with Heart Disease.	At Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	17	18	35
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	5	5
		Total			40

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1934.

Treatment Table.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness for which see Group VI.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Skin :			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment. If none, indicate by dash.	3	—	3
(ii.) Other Treatment.	6	—	6
Ringworm—Body	10	—	10
Scabies	6	—	6
Impetigo	74	—	74
Other Skin Disease	20	—	20
Minor Eye Defects : (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	51	—	51
Minor Ear Defects	68	—	68
Miscellaneous (*e.g.* minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	177	—	177
Total	415	—	415

TABLE IV.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments, Group I.)

Defect or Disease.	No. of Defects dealt with.			No. of children for whom spectacles were			
				Prescribed (1)		Obtained (2)	
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise.	Total.	(i) Under the Authority's Scheme.	(ii) Otherwise.	(i) Under the Authority's Scheme.	(ii) Otherwise.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
Errors of Refraction (including squint). (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report.)	218	5	223	91	5	81	5
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I).	6	—	6				
Total ..	224	5	229				

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)				Total (3)				(4)	(5)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
30	4	44	—	1	—	4	—	31	4	48	—	—	83

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids. (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

TABLE IV.—continued.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education (1)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic (iii)	Residential treatment with education (i)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthpædic clinic (iii)	
Number of children treated ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Group V.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(i) Inspected by the Dentist :—

Routine Age Groups.											
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
–	–	372	428	468	448	468	194	216	47	Total	2,641
										Specials	7
										Grand Total	2,648

(ii) Found to require treatment 2,531

(iii) Actually treated 1,469

(2) Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection	12	Total	224
Treatment	212		

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 3,658

(4) Fillings :—

Permanent teeth	403	Total	449
Temporary teeth	46		

(5) Extractions :—

Permanent teeth	55	Total	3,921
Temporary teeth	3,866		

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions .. —

(7) Other operations :—

Permanent teeth	622	Total	622
Temporary teeth			

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses 6.2

(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses 13,919

(3) Number of *individual* children found unclean 272

(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority Nil.

(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—

(*a*) Under the Education Act, 1921 Nil.

(*b*) Under School Attendance Byelaws Nil.


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